

DEFEAT OF MORGAN'S BANDIT.

INSTRUMENT POINT OF AN HOUR AND A HALF.

The Marauders Completely Scattered

OUR LAST CANNON AND HORSES RECAPTURED.

Details of Guerrilla Operations in Indiana and Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 22, 1862.
Reports via Mayeville, state that our Cavalry had overtaken Morgan's band on the road to Owensville from Mount Sterling. After an hour and a half fight, Morgan's forces were completely scattered, and the cannon and horses captured by Morgan at Cincinnati were taken, as was also a large portion of the stolen property. The Rebels lost 20 killed. The Union loss is 20 killed.

From The Louisville Democrat, July 20.
We have some good news at last, as an effort to that which has filled our local columns for the last three or four days. We get it from the officers on the train from Lexington. Gen. Green Clay Smith left Lexington with 1,000 cavalry and two pieces of field artillery for Paris. Between 7 and 8 o'clock he found Morgan's force encamped on Garret Davis' farm, in the vicinity of Paris, fell upon them suddenly, and after a pretty severe fight Morgan was put to flight, after losing a large number killed, and 45 captured. Smith's losses are not stated, but are said to be light.

Morgan took the road to Winchester, and Col. Metcalf, with 600 cavalry, joined Gen. Smith. The retreating column was hotly pursued by the combined forces—the retreat being turned into a rout. This is the news as reported in Lexington from the camp left, by messengers direct from the battle-ground. Dispatches to the same effect were received in the city last evening.

The result of the pursuit may be reported to us by telegraph. We sincerely trust Gen. Smith will succeed in cutting Morgan's force entirely to pieces—killing or capturing the whole band.

P. S.—At midnight the dispatch from Lexington, published in another column, came to hand. It conveys no later news than that brought by the train, but it gives the number of guerrillas captured as twenty-two, instead of one hundred and fifty, as reported on the train.

We understand that Gen. Boyle's dispatches agree in the main with the telegram from Lexington; but we should think there should have been later news in Lexington than the reporter sends us.

From The Cincinnati Commercial of Monday.
THE REBEL RAID INTO INDIANA.
We obtain from Capt. Wm. Glass, who arrived in this city at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, the following narrative of the fight at Cincinnati:

His force consisted of sixteen men, a 12-pound cannon, caisson and ammunition, together with eight steam fire engine horses from the city—four of these horses were gray, and belonged to the No. 1 Engine; four were bay, and belonged to the No. 2 Engine.

The train arrived at Cincinnati at 2 o'clock p. m., and the men were ordered by Col. Landrum to go to Judge Evans' (Seely's) dinner. After dinner Col. L. ordered them to hitch up, and started out to show them the position, though no battle was expected at that time. They moved out on what might be termed a scouting expedition, crossing the Licking bridge on the Georgetown pike. Col. Landrum, Capt. Glass, and Capt. Moore were together.

When they got about half a mile beyond the bridge our pickets came riding in in hot haste, crying out that Morgan was coming in force to attack the town.

Col. Landrum then ordered them to return, recrossing the bridge, the gun was pointed at the intersection of two streets, about 600 yards from the bridge, commanding it from the north. Morgan was at a distance from the bridge.

As Morgan afterward told Glass, he commanded this division in person, with 400 men. As they made their appearance through the bridge, Capt. G. opened on them with grape. Morgan replied with a brass howitzer, firing shell. The Rebels were held in check about fifteen minutes.

Morgan's appearance at the head of Pike street, from an opposite direction. Wheeling his gun, he fired at them, then, immediately afterward opening on the first division again. Shortly near the same time they made their appearance upon the north, coming down the hill into Main street, beside Camp Farnum (where the 35th Ohio, Col. Vandever, encamped when that regiment took possession of Cincinnati). Seeing himself surrounded, Capt. Glass told his men to dismount and give themselves, which they did, each one finding the best hiding place he could.

A company of Home Guards, numbering about fifty, held the band that approached from the north in check a little while. These guards were posted on the Camp Farnum building, which was burned to the ground.

About three hundred Union muskets were taken and broken over the wheels of platform cars. A large number were piled up near the Court House, and burned, among them were rifles.

Mr. Thomas C. Care (father of our City Solicitor), an old citizen of Cincinnati, and a true Union man, while fighting on Pike street. An old gray-headed man by the name of Capt. Glass, understood it of St. Thomas was shot through the bridge of the nose, laterally, and in the breast. His physician stated that he would recover.

From 14 to 16 men were burned in Deha's cornfield across Licking bridge. Twenty-five Rebels were killed in the street, and seventeen Union citizens were killed and wounded. Three of Glass' men were missing. He feels sure of the safety of all but one—Tom Harry, who was asleep in the depot when the fight began.

Reckless Primrose.

VOL. XXII. No. 6,646. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM VICKSBURG.

Terrors of Summer in Secession—Expedition up the Yazoo—Reconnaissance of a Union Ram—Shirking with the Rebels—The Lower Mobile Battery Non-Existent—Appearance of the Enemy in Force—A Secession Mill in Operation—The Gambert Expedition up the Yazoo Again.

From Our Special Correspondent.
MISSISSIPPI FLORIDA, FLAGSHIP HARTFORD, OFF VICKSBURG, Monday Afternoon, July 14, 1862.
The temperature continues, if possible, to augment in altitude, and every day seems to be more burning and melting than was its predecessor. More uncomfortable and enervating weather I have never experienced even further South, and it would be difficult for malignity to devise severer punishment for a foe than a residence on the delta at the present sweltering season.

THE GAMBERT EXPEDITION UP THE YAZOO.
The steam-ram, Hartford, Capt. Millard, was ordered by Lieut. Col. Elliot, on Saturday morning, to prepare for another reconnaissance up the Yazoo, for the purpose of discovering whether there was or was not a battery some twenty miles up the river, as we have frequently been informed. Some thirty sharpshooters, under the command of Lieut. Hunt, and the 6th Illinois, were put on board, and the Hartford, with her 12-pounders loaded, steamed away on her expedition, accompanied by two of the Beheimans, in quest of a breeze and a sensation.

Nothing worthy of interest occurred to us until we had passed out of Old River into the Yazoo, when we were informed by a refugee on board to be on the alert, as a large number of Rebel cavalrymen were constantly scouring the country along the river. Before we had gone six miles from the Old River, we perceived a squad of cavalry on the right bank, but not so soon as they had seen us, for they were running their horses like Canebrakes in a hunt.

In a few seconds we obtained the range of our fugitives, and, discharging a round of canister after them, but the gun, being too much depressed, merely threw up the dirt behind them, and gave increased velocity to their "retirement." The Rebels soon disappeared in a contiguous forest, and we saw no more hostile signs until we had gone a mile or two further, when a number of the enemy, concealed behind a levee that entirely protected their bodies, fired with their muskets and rifles upon us at a distance of less than thirty yards, while a number of them were standing exposed in the front part of the battery.

That they did not kill or wound a few of us attributable to the fact that they had leisure and position for the deadliest aim. We answered their fire with an irregular discharge of carbines, though with what effect we could not determine. The enemy ran from his position, and as soon as he had the spot, and thus, very imprudently on his part, gave us an opportunity to do him injury which we should not otherwise have had.

The ram proceeded more cautiously after this, but when she had ascended the stream about two miles further, a body of mounted Secessionists had drawn themselves up behind a deserted frame tenement on the bank of the river, suddenly darted out and fired at least 20 or 30 shots. One of our 12-pounders was almost instantly fired at them, a number of the canister-shot passing through the horses, while four or five of the Rebels were seen to fall from their horses. The sharpshooters and amateurs gave them a volley, also, but the remainder of the foe was soon out of sight.

THE HOSTILE BATTERY NON-EXISTENT.
The Hartford proceeded to Newburg, until she arrived at the bluff on which the hostile battery had been reported to be. An earthwork had been constructed there, but no guns or men were visible, showing that the Rebels had been unable to mount it, or had already abandoned their position, the former being altogether the more probable. The object of our expedition having been accomplished, we turned our bow down stream, and when we were about half a mile from the spot where we had been first fired upon, our enemies were again concealed there, and again sought to decrease our little band with the most murderous attempts.

None of the Unionists were hurt, but returned the enemy's fire promptly, and it is thought not without considerable effect upon the Mississippi vagabonds.

APPEARANCE OF THE ENEMY IN FORCE.
Lieut. Col. Elliot then ordered the Hartford to go ashore and engage the Rebels as soon as the boat landed. While she was rounding to, however, the Colonel perceived a large body of insurgent cavalry, three or four hundred in all, about half a mile distant, and knowing his thirty or forty men would necessarily be cut off by a force so much superior, he reversed his order.

The enemy kept away from the river, fearing, perhaps, the Hartford was a gunboat, and we would have endeavored to throw them into confusion, and hurt some of them, if we could have trained our guns properly before they passed into a dense wood. We supposed on our return that the Rebels would place some field-pieces on the bank, but we experienced no obstruction, and returned to the fleet with all hands on board safe, and in the best of spirits, after the little variation from the monotony of our life on the lower Mississippi.

A REBEL MILL.
Near the bluff where the breastworks had been constructed was quite a large steam mill, which for weeks has been grinding corn day and night for the use of the Rebels. We ought to have destroyed the mill, which was still running, though no one was visible in or about the place; but for some reason or other the idea did not occur to the commander, and so we left the mill unscathed. The destruction of the mill will be one of the objects of the next expedition, and will cause the enemy no little inconvenience.

THE GUNBOAT EXPEDITION UP THE YAZOO.
It is to be hoped that the talked-of expedition up the Yazoo by some of our gunboats, which will be made to destroy the blockade, take the batteries at Liverpool Landing, and capture or destroy the formidable Arkansas, and the fifty or sixty five steamers above the raft, will not be much longer deferred; for the water is steadily falling, and it will soon be too late. Com. Farragut's gunboats can not be used advantageously up the Yazoo, but Com. Davis has promised to give his called leisure to the subject, and certainly one of no small importance.

As the rams have made several excursions up the Yazoo, with no little risk to themselves, I think the iron-clad vessel-of-war might now safely intrust themselves in the narrow stream, in which nearly all the floating property of the Rebels is at present cooped.

DEREAT OF GUERRILLAS NEAR MEMPHIS.

From Our Special Correspondent.
MEMPHIS, Monday, July 22, 1862.
Information has reached here that Col. McNeil, with a detachment of Union troops, had a fight with Porter's gang of guerrillas, near Memphis, Mo., in which the Rebels were badly whipped. Our loss was 15 killed and thirty wounded and missing.

The Rebel loss was much greater. Twenty-three of their dead were left on the field. Col. Stacy, a notorious marauder of that section, is among the killed. Col. McNeil is still in pursuit of Porter's band.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTH-WEST.
From Our Special Correspondent.
MISSISSIPPI FLORIDA, FLAGSHIP HARTFORD, OFF VICKSBURG, Monday Afternoon, July 14, 1862.
The prospect of an attack on Vicksburg still remains remote.

Commodore Farragut is anxious for a fight—Detachment of his Fleet—Probable Detention of his Fleet—Peculiar Accidents on the Flagship Hartford—The Rebel Situation in and about Vicksburg.

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THE RETIREMENT OF GEN. FREMONT.

From Our Special Correspondent.
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Thursday, July 17, 1862.
Through the West, both in the army and out of it, Gen. Fremont's enforced retirement excited surprise and profound regret. They who believe in and love him—and their name is legion—love the cause more, and have abiding confidence in the President. They felt it was no time to criticize during the momentous events before Richmond, or afterward, while the nation's head was bowed in mourning and its eyes blistered with tears.

But all who know Gen. Pope's freely-expressed feelings, either from Adjutant-General Thomas' reports, or other sources, see that, waiving the matter of rank, a decent self-respect forbade Gen. Fremont to serve under him.

In due time justice will be done to Fremont's Virginia campaign. His administration in Missouri already belongs to history, and is read by the calm light of subsequent events. He was right in acting upon Washington's motto, that "To do one's duty and be silent, is the best answer to calumny." He worked with the whole energy of his ardent nature; but his work was fast-colored—it bore washing. Fremont's very plans and acts, both leading and trivial, which were denounced the most bitterly, Halleck has been compelled to carry out and imitate.

Politically, he laid the ax at the root of the tree. He used no soft, obscure language; he did not talk of "confederacy" or "systems of labor," but announced in plain Saxon, which rang through the land like a trumpet, "The Slaves of Rebels are hereby declared Free Men!" Can any one fail to see how rapidly the nation is drifting, not merely to that point, but far beyond it?

In military matters he has proved equally the Pathfinder. In Europe, at the outbreak of the Rebellion, he opened negotiation for arms for one hundred thousand men; but it was not ratified at Washington. A few months later, in its more need, the Government bought all it could obtain of those very guns, at a largely advanced price.

He was ridiculed for the magnitude of the Mississippi flotilla, but it is now clear that the country is largely indebted to Fremont for its efficiency and success. His plans, far from being too liberal, was too limited; even at this late day it is found necessary to build four new gunboats. After the fall of Fort Henry and Donelson Commodore Foote wrote to Gen. Fremont to thank him for that provident foresight which had provided the means of success.

He was censured for building railway cars, but Halleck has had to construct many more than he ever ordered.

He was reprimanded for fortifying St. Louis; but those works, now completed and fully manned, have enabled Halleck to put the troops in the field, which would otherwise have been required to guard the city.

He was denounced for giving Government orders to the "California Gang." The Californians were live men, who had "go" in them, and carried out their engagements. When Board was ordered to build the forts, he put five thousand men at work, pushed them forward night and day, and completed the labor before an ordinary man would have fairly begun it.

Palmer was supplying the army with forage. The Quartermaster-General decided that the price was too high, and advertised for new proposals. At last a man appeared who undertook it for 11 percent less. Three weeks proved that he could not do it; the army was suffering, and the Department was compelled to fall back upon Palmer, at his old price. He set it right again within 24 hours.

During the winter, the beef contractors for Curtis' troops broke down, and the army was in danger of starving. Halleck was compelled to call upon Lawson & Company, who were supplying the post of Cairo, to feed it. Next, the contractors for Grant's great army, up the Tennessee failed, and Lawson & Company were employed to supply that. So it went on, until, simply because they performed what they undertook, and others did not, Lawson & Company were feeding almost every soldier in Halleck's Department. The firm consisted of Col. Lawson, and Palmer, Beard and Haskell, the three men of the "California Gang."

Fremont was censured for his South-Western campaign; and after his removal the army was withdrawn. The Rebels immediately overran and devastated Southern Missouri; and finally, three months later, Halleck was forced to send Curtis and Sigel to do his unfinished work. His long, hard marches were repeated; and at Pea Ridge, in March, they won the decisive battle which Fremont would have fought in November.

No man despises the cheap arts of popularity more than Fremont; but I have seen no General who excites such enthusiasm among the troops. Halleck, Buell, and others ride along their lines eliciting no demonstrations; but wherever he went, his route was one pathway of cheers. At his removal, his touching Farewell Ode drew tears from eyes unused to the melting mood, and the spontaneous demonstrations of affection which the troops made at parting have no parallel in the history of the war.

The same is true of the people. When he returned to St. Louis they gathered in one of the largest assemblies ever witnessed in the city, welcomed him more like a conquering hero than a retired General, and in their enthusiasm strewed his path and threshold with flowers. In Cincinnati, another immense gathering waited at the depot to receive him, though he declined the demonstration. To-day, there is no other man in the country, except Abraham Lincoln, whose name so stirs the hearts of the "plain people," whose presence would excite so much enthusiasm among the masses throughout the loyal States. The popular instinct adheres to Fremont.

Other Generals are trusted. Their self-respect is not knowingly wounded. Everything they ask is freely given for the outfit and equipment of their armies. Though days are precious, and the nation's life trembles in the balance, they are permitted to choose their own times. Errors almost fatal, tardiness, surprises, allowing great armies actually within range of their guns to evacuate successfully, exaggerating the truth four-fold or ten-fold, are half concealed and all excused. Even after the country has waited, unsuccessfully, through long, weary months, for evidence of their generalship, the treasure, the honor, the precious life-blood of the nation are still intrusted to them.

THE DESTRUCTION OF COTTON BELONGING TO NEUTRALS BY THE REBELS.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, RICHMOND, Va., May 16, 1862.
SIR: In answer to your communication of this morning, I have the honor to state that the Government has no desire to destroy any cotton belonging to neutrals; but, on the contrary, is willing to extend to it full protection while in its power, provided the like protection can be made effective when the cotton may fall into the possession of the enemy. The past conduct of the Government of the United States, and passive attitude of neutral nations who have rights have been violated by the United States, have satisfied us that, if cotton belonging to neutrals is allowed to fall into the hands of the enemy, it will be seized and appropriated by them regardless of neutral rights, and that neutral powers will fail to afford any protection to the rights of their subjects when thus violated.

If, however, as you suggest, any official assurance shall be formally communicated by the Government of any neutral action to the nation, of a nature to satisfy us that such action shall be effectively protected against seizure and appropriation by the enemy, if allowed to fall into his possession, this Government will have no hesitation in issuing instructions to refrain from the destruction of such cotton, even when exposed to seizure by the enemy.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

To C. G. HALLOCK, Esq.

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